

126 Years Ago the Same Formula was Used in Making Shawhan Whiskey that is Used Today. Its Purity and Quality is Proverbial

SHAWHAN WHISKEY BOURBON OR RYE

Shawhan Whiskey—Bourbon or Rye—is distilled in the only distillery in the Louisiana Purchase actually making Whiskey. "Shawhan" is one of the few old-time distillers NOT in the Whiskey Trust. "Shawhan" is the only distiller west of the Mississippi or north of the Ohio, producing straight Whiskey. The other so-called Whiskies made in this region are high wines and spirits, and mixtures made of them.

READ THE PLAIN TRUTH!

"Forty-one years ago, I knew the old distillery and the spring where Shawhan Whiskey is made. Later I was in the Int. Rev. Service under two administrations and came in daily contact with the Whiskey Reports of the distillers and wholesalers, and Geo. H. Shawhan was always square and his word as good as a government bond. Shawhan Whiskey is certainly pure and I would so write to anyone who would inquire of me concerning it."

... Yours is the only real distillery advertising its Whiskey direct.

John B. Mundy
Kearney, Mo.
Formerly in the U. S. Internal Revenue Service.



4 FULL QTS. \$3.20
10-YEAR OLD SHAWHAN BOURBON OR RYE

Or send \$3.50 for 4 Full Quarts 14-Year Old Shawhan Lone Jack Rye or Bourbon

EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID

FREE with order, we give a Corkscrew, Whiskey Glass and sample bottle of our Pure Peach Brandy of our own distilling.

WE SHIP IN PLAIN SEALED PACKAGES—NO MARKS TO INDICATE CONTENTS
Orders West of the Rocky Mountains must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 EXPRESS PREPAID, or 20 Quarts for \$14.00 FREIGHT PREPAID.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION WITH EVERY SALE OR MONEY REFUNDED

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX YEARS AGO, Daniel Shawhan, great-grandfather of the present George H. Shawhan, founded and operated the first distillery in Kentucky. Before the revolutionary war he had owned and operated a distillery in Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), and called the product after the name of the county, Monongalia Whiskey. After the war he moved to Kentucky, brought his formula and still with him—the first still ever operated in that State—and settled in Bourbon County. In order to distinguish his product, he again named it after the county of his adoption, "Bourbon County," or more laconically, "Bourbon" Whiskey. This is the true origin of the term "Bourbon" as applied to our national beverage. This famous distiller died in 1791, but the brand and formula have been handed down from generation to generation, and the product has always been known as the best in the market. Shawhan Whiskey has been made from the same formula and by the same family for one hundred and twenty years.

"It Keeps on Tasting Good"

IF YOU CUT OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT AND MAIL WITH AN ORDER BEFORE NOVEMBER 10TH, IT WILL ENTITLE YOU TO OUR SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER.

Shawhan Distillery Co.

(UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLERY NO. 5, WESTON, MO.)

Address all Communications to
General Offices
DEPARTMENT 701,

Kansas City, Mo.

Write for History of 126 Years' Distilling and Facts on Straight and Crooked Whiskey. "Let Us Show You."

COLLEGE TRUST IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS PRESIDENT HARPER

Famous Chicago Educator Reviews the New Movements in the Management of Great Universities—Chances for Poor Students To-Day—American Boys at Oxford—Andrew Carnegie's Institute—Some Suggestions for Millionaire Philanthropists.

By FRANK G. CARPENTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN-DAY REPUBLIC.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—It was at the Union Club here that I met Doctor William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, and chatted with him about the Twentieth Century college.

Doctor Harper is at the head of our modern education.

He is the president of the youngest and most aggressive of our universities, an institution which within less than a dozen years has acquired an endowment of \$11,000,000, which has thousands of students from every part of the United States and which has made itself felt in almost every part of the educational world.

Doctor Harper is a type of the strenuousness of our modern times.

He was only 35 years old when he became president of the Chicago University.

He was only 14 when he graduated from the Andover College, and only 18 when he took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale.

He was made a D. D. by Colby University at 35 and an LL. D. by Yale in 1901. He began his work as a tutor in a Tennessee college and at 23 was professor of Hebrew in the Baptist Theological Seminary here.

At 30 he was professor of Semitic languages at Yale, and he took the same professorship at Chicago when he accepted the presidency of the university.

In addition to this, Doctor Harper has been a member of the Chicago Board of Education and has also written a large number of educational and classical works, including text books of Greek, Hebrew and Latin, so that his experience especially fits him to discuss the educational movements of the day.

My first question was as to the Twentieth Century college; whether it is an improvement over the colleges of the past, and whether the study of the classics is needed to equip our young men for the business life of to-day.

Said Doctor Harper: "The Twentieth Century college will be much better equipped than the college of the past. It will have a better library, better facilities for physical culture, and above all better facilities for the study of science."

"We have now many thousands of high schools which are better equipped in such particulars than were the majority of our colleges thirty years ago. This will compel the college of the future to make itself stronger along these lines or it must become an academy."

place in the use of the classics. The grammar is no longer exclusively or largely taught. Much more attention is now given to the literary side of classical work, and to the study of modern languages.

"But," Doctor Harper, cannot men get the same good out of the study of more practical things than the dead languages?"

"I do not think any other study trains the mind quite so well. However, if modern methods are adopted there is no doubt but that men can be well trained by using any of the more common fields of knowledge as a basis. For this reason a large use is made of history, political economy and social science and of the natural sciences, as well as of technology."

"What do you think about sending American boys to Oxford on the scholarship furnished by Cecil Rhodes? Will they get as good an education there as at home?"

"There are many American boys who will be able to obtain great advantages by a three years' residence at Oxford," replied Doctor Harper. "I do not think it would be well to have all of our boys educated there. It would not be a good thing to have them all educated at one place or in any one way."

"As to whether they are to be benefited by their Oxford course depends very largely upon themselves as individuals. It is a mistake for some boys to go to college at all, and it will probably be found that some of our young men will derive no perceptible benefit from their stay at Oxford. But if the selections are made on the proper basis, the experience of our young Americans in Oxford will prove to be not only an asset factor in their education but also one in the educational system of the United States, which will be the richer because of this new contribution."

TIME REQUIRED.
"But," Doctor Harper, do we not devote too much time to education? Can the man who expects to enter commercial or business life afford to spend four years at college?"

"That depends upon two things: First, upon the age at which he enters college and, second, the good he is getting out of his college work."

"If a young man is not able to enter college until he is 21 or 22 and he cannot therefore graduate until he is 25 or 27, the question is a serious one for him."

"The average boy, however, should be able to enter college at not later than 17, and there is no reason why such a boy should not spend three or four years in study, whatever is to be his occupation. He will surely be all the stronger for the study of the various objects of money, insurance, etc., which form so large a part of the business life of to-day."

"On the other hand," Doctor Harper continued, "there is no good reason why the present four years of college work should not be properly accomplished within less than eight years by 25 per cent of those who attempt it. A few students can do it admirably in six years and a majority ought to do it in seven years."

"It would not be wise, however, to change the standard from four years to three. The better way would be to arrange the work in such a manner that those who are able to go through their college course in three years should have the privilege of doing so."

WHAT COURSE TO CHOOSE.
"What course would you advise the high school boy to take whose career is not to be decided until after he leaves the high school or college?"



WILLIAM R. HARPER,
President of Chicago University.

be decided until after he leaves the high school or college?"

"If it is impossible for the student to decide before that time I should certainly advise the high school course which includes a good preparation in Latin, mathematics and science. For the boy who cannot decide on his career until after he leaves college I should advise the same general course with the addition of French and German, and of history and political economy. Whatever the man's occupation, these subjects will be found directly helpful."

"Are not our colleges running more to muscle than brains?" I asked. "In other words, are not athletics crowding out mental training?"

"That idea is frequently presented in the daily press. It seems absurd to anyone who knows the facts."

"The time now given to athletics is the time which used to be spent in rowdiness and perhaps in drunken surges. The average college man of to-day gives more hours to study than did the average college man of twenty-five years ago. The result of physical training and athletics has been the moral purification of the college atmosphere."

"It has made it infinitely better than it was a quarter of a century ago. College presidents do not favor physical training and athletics because they are popular with the students, nor because they increase the number of students. Indeed, I doubt whether either of these propositions is correct."

"A large part of the work in physical training is decidedly unpopular and no one has yet shown that the number of college students has in any way been influenced by the college officers' policy due to the fact that where physical training and

athletics are encouraged there is a better moral atmosphere, less conflict between students and faculty, and much better and stronger college work. Indeed, physical training is an essential element to successful college work."

"The defects of the body are often more harmful in the development of a young man or young woman than defects of the mind."

"But, doctor, does it pay the college boy to make a name in athletics?"

"In no respectable college or university does any student receive remuneration because he has made a name in athletics. He receives, however, that recognition for excellence to which all true men aspire."

COLLEGE AS A PROFESSION.
"What do you think, doctor, of the college as a profession? Do our professors receive sufficient salaries?"

"The college professor is seldom adequately paid," replied Doctor Harper, "and the same is true of the teachers in the public schools."

"When we take into account the ability required, the sort of preparation, the constant intellectual strain under which a professor or teacher works, the importance of having means for the purchase of books and travel, and the necessity of providing for old age, it is beyond question true that the salaries paid in the college are very inadequate."

man or woman who has the instinct of self-denial to others that which he himself has gained in the way of knowledge, there is no more enjoyable work. I am sure there is no college in which the satisfaction of rendering service can be greater."

"It is not the cost of education becoming so great, doctor, that the poor boy cannot hope to work his way through college, as many have done in the past?"

"The cost of education has unquestionably increased," said Doctor Harper, "but it is not true that a poor boy cannot earn his college course as formerly."

"With the increase in cost there has also come the establishment of a scholarship of loan funds, of agencies for assisting the students to obtain work, and the number of people whose hearts prompt them to render such assistance is greater every year."

"The cost of a college education varies with the location of the college, the atmosphere around it, and especially with the circumstances of its foundation."

"There are colleges in which a boy may receive a fair training for \$200 per annum, and there are others in which he cannot spend a year for less than \$500 or \$600."

"In both cases he can generally find opportunities to earn a large part, if not all, of his expenses. Our State universities of the West charge either no tuition fee or a very small one."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE RICH.
"We are a nation of millionaires with charitable tendencies," Doctor Harper said. "Will you not suggest some fields in educational work which merit the gifts of those who wish to make their money do good?"

"No better use of money can be imagined than the endowment of scholarships in strong institutions," was the reply. "Such endowments are of great advantage to the institutions themselves because they prevent their constituency being restricted to the sons and daughters of rich parents."

"I doubt if an institution can so reduce the amount of their expenditures through any assistance rendered by the Carnegie fund. On the other hand, strong men who have the talent for research are thus encouraged to do valuable work. It is to be hoped that as the arrangements of the Carnegie Institute are more definitely planned the results will become even more definite and more substantial."

NO COLLEGE TRUST.
"This is the day of organization, doctor, when the big businesses are swallowing up the little ones. Will the time come when our large educational institutions will swallow up the colleges and academies?"

"The large institutions will never swallow the smaller ones," replied Doctor Harper. "What we need to-day is not a few more colleges, but a greater number. Every city of 50,000 people should have a college for itself and the community immediately surrounding it, and I predict that in the years to come the number of small colleges will be infinitely multiplied."

"There is no disposition on the part of the large universities to minimize the number of colleges. Indeed, our universities will flourish just in proportion as the colleges multiply and improve their work."

"The principle of co-operation is one which will sooner or later enter into college development. There will be a closer association of the colleges of a denomination, of a State, or a district, and a closer relationship between such a group and the university or universities of that section of the country."

"Just one word more, doctor," said I. "How about the coeducational college? Is there not now a reaction against the education of boys and girls in the same college?"

"As a fundamental principle of social life coeducation will prove to be a

permanent factor. Two things, however, should be noted: One is that coeducation does not always imply construction. It does mean equal opportunities and equal facilities in the same institution for men and women. And, second, that the application of this principle will be more or less modified by surrounding circumstances."

"It is quite evident, for example, that the coeducation of 100 or 200 students in a small town is something different from coeducation in a city of a million or two million inhabitants. Moreover, coeducation in college work is something different from coeducation in professional and graduate work."

"The principle itself is already established, and every decade will see it more generally recognized. Its application will in a large measure be determined by the immediate situation of the institution concerned."

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BUSINESS GOOD IN THE SOUTH.

Cotton Yield of 11,000,000 Bales Is Expected.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Having completed a tour of inquiry covering the cities and towns of the South, the Central of Georgia Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line, S. A. Tushman arrived here to assume an executive position in the offices of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company.

The purpose of Mr. Tushman's extended tour and searching investigation was to anticipate the tonnage of the coming year. The extremely exorbitant prices of the South, and his report to the officials of the three transportation companies in the South, presents a somewhat pessimistic picture unprecedented in the history of the country.

"The cotton belt," he said, "will have \$200,000,000 at least from the growing crop, and it is quite possible that the yield will reach as much as \$300,000,000 in the market. A penny or two added to the price of a pound of cotton means millions of dollars to the South."

"Every guide we have, including the Government figures, indicates a crop approximating 11,000,000 bales. Therefore, the price says 12,000,000 bales. Climatic conditions make it probable, but do not think that the crop will fall short of 11,000,000 bales in any event."

"The resumption of operations all over the South, and new factories are in the course of construction in nearly every railroad town. Water power is being developed wherever possible, and the demand for skilled labor is far in excess of the supply."

"The labor problem is fast becoming a serious matter in all parts of the South. The increasing growth of the cotton belt is being made by important factors in the South to induce the better class of Italians to come into the South to pick cotton. The Italian Government has had commissioners in the cotton belt for months studying existing conditions, and there is reason to believe that the tide of Italian immigration will soon be turned from West to South."

"Another feature of Southern development that merits serious consideration is the phenomenal growth of Southern banks. A critical examination of Federal and State reports shows the finances of the South to be at high-water mark, and conservative men predict that the time is close at hand when the South will be able to finance her own industries."

TALKS WITHOUT A TONGUE.

Robbed of Organ by Operation, Patient Can Articulate.

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—Tongueless, yet able to talk better than when in possession of his organ of speech—that is the remarkable condition of William Bunting, a wealthy bachelor of Elmer, N. J., who is receiving treatment from Doctor William B. Van Lennep, professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College of this city.

Mr. Bunting came to the Hahnemann Hospital weeks ago. His tongue was swollen to twice its normal size, and had to be removed. That the time is close at hand when the South will be able to finance her own industries."

After the operation the first words the patient spoke, "Is it all right?" were the first he had spoken since his trouble began several years ago.

FIND ANCIENT BURIAL RELICS.

Tomb Opened in Egypt Believed to Be 4,000 Years Old.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Cairo, Oct. 8.—The excavations which were begun at Benhar, on the east bank of the Nile, some two hundred miles above Cairo, in December, 1902, have now been completed. There have been discovered and searched in the necropolis extending along the face of the limestone cliffs 87 tombs, including that of Sobek-Hotep, 230 B. C., together with its curious funeral models. Each burial chamber was formed of a recess at the base of a square shaft, occasionally at a depth of thirty feet, hewn in the solid rock and carefully filled in. By the careful means the body of the deceased was preserved.

This type of burial anticipates the mummification period, but it was found in the case of two bodies, that decay had been arrested by the wrappings, which were found still intact. Each tomb contained a wood sarcophagus.

The sarcophagus was surrounded with a large number of little wooden models representing river and sailing boats, a granary, a group of persons baking, a man treading grapes, a man leading an ox, a girl carrying a basket of birds in her hands and a basket on her head.

Notwithstanding the extreme age—believed to be 4,000 years—of these curious relics, they were found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. The carven in the galleries leaning upon their oars and the painted still bright and clean. The ceremonies attending the funeral of a woman were slightly dissimilar, the departed lady being provided with a basket of toilet requisites.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 23, 1903. I had Nasal Catarrh for years for which I used S. S. S. with very gratifying results. I tried local applications for some time, and getting no permanent relief I came to the conclusion that the seat of the trouble was in the blood. Knowing S. S. S. to be a good blood medicine I began its use, and after using it for some little while it did away entirely with the offensive mucus in the nostrils, and I did not have to hawk and spit, especially in the morning, to dislodge the catarrhal matter.

1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

OFFENSIVE CATARRH

I suffered for a long time with a bad case of Catarrh and took a great deal of medicine without any benefit.

I had a continual headache, my cheeks had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly.

I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote you. I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the disease.

MISS MARY L. STORM,
Cor. 7th & Felix Sts., St. Joseph, Mo.

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1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

The filthy secretions and foul mucus are continually dropping back into the throat, find their way into the stomach and are absorbed into the blood. Catarrh then becomes constitutional, and the only way to get rid of it is through the blood. Write us if you have Catarrh, and our physicians will advise you without charge.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.